POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. EDWIN D. MORGAN, New-York.

Lieutenant-Governor... ROBERT CAMPBELL, Steuben.

Canal Commissioner... HIRAM GARDNER, Nagara.

State Prices Inspector. JOSIAH K. EVEREST, Chaton.

F Election, Tuesday, Nov. 2d.

. . Be sure that Mr. Morgan's Christian name is printed on your ballots Edwin, not Edward nor Edward. He is bound to win.

WM. H. VAN WAGNER, the Poughkeepsie Black smith, will address meetings at the following places: At Waverley, Tioga Co., on Tuesday evening, 5th inst. At Elmira, Chemung Co., on Wednesday evening, 27th inst. At Corning, Steuben Co., on Thursday evening, 28th inst. THE GERMANS.—The delegates of the German Re-

publican Ward Clubs in this city, assembled on Sun-day at Reisky & Seigler's, No. 91 Bowery, for the purpose of organizing a German Central Committee. The following gentlemen were by a columnition elected as viz: For President, Segismun Kaufmann: for Vice-President, Wm. Leitzeiser; for Secretaries. Adolphus Lanyr and Dr. Waterman; for Treasurer. A. Willman.

After a considerable debate, and on motion of Mr.

Laders, a Committee was appointed to convoke a Rati fication meeting of all the German citizens. The Com mittee consists of Mesers. T. Brill, Dr. Korner, Wm. Letzeiser, Dr. Waterman and A. Willmann. On motion of T. Brill, a Committee of Finance was appointed, consisting of Mesers. A. Willmann, Gustav Ramperger and H. Brihard. The next meeting of the German Republican Central Committee will take place st Reisky & Seigler's, No. 91 Bowery, on Thursday next, the 28th inst., at 71 o'clock p. m.

THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION .- A meetig of this Association was held last evening, at which various Committees were appointed to prepare for the contest on Tuesday next; after which the meeting adourned until Wednesday evening next.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT .- The American and Republican Conventions met last night. The lattersent in the name of Charles M. Briggs as the Union cardidate in place of Gilbert C. Dean. But the Americans refused to adopt him, preferring to adhere to Mr. Dean, divide the opposition and increase the risk of the reflection of Wm. B. Maclay, Lecompton.

VIPTH WARD REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

Persuant to a call the Republicans of the Fifth Ward lastevening assembled at Laird's Hotel, West Broadway, for the purpose of ratifying the State, Congreesional, Assembly and County nominations. Dr. James Kennedy was called to the chair. Messrs. Isaac P. Olmstead, John Vogel, Joseph B. Taylor and Nathan Kingsley were appointed Vice-Presidents, and Edward W. Pratt and Thomas Outwater, Secreta

Mr. T. A. Ward stated the object of the meeting. Mr. J. W. Forbes then offered the following resolu-

icus, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Repuplicans of the Fifth Ward, acting in
oncert with the Americans and others opposed to the obnoxhos Lecompton Contitution, hall with enthusiasm the tidings
of triumph achieved by our brethren in Kansas, lows, Indians,
Obligate Parasylvania. of tramps actions of the control of

One and remayivania.

Resided, That the Canals of our State sequire enlargement, and all the embarrassments to their completion lies to the hands of the so-called Democracy.

Resided, That the tax-payers of the City of New-York have too long submitted to bear the bridle in their mouths, and to be ridden booted and sparred, at the option of amprincipled decangues, enamating from the faction miscalled "Democrats," and further, Resided, That we will bring our individual exciton to bear against the reduction to office, or longer lease of term, of men who are literally as well as figuratively known as "Bockancers," and whose first and cardinal principle in plain termits, "We're on a make."

Resided, That the nominations of Edwin D. Morgan, for Governor; Robert Cambell, for Lieutenant-Governor; Hiram Gardner, for Canal Commissioner; Josiah K. Everest, for State Frien Inspector, meet with our warmest approbation, and we, as Republicans of the Fifth Ward, pledge them our undivided "Date."

kerofred. That we congratulate our fellow-citizens, friends of Resolved. That we congratulate our fellow-citizens, friends of hotsety and capacity, upon the auspices under which the late Amerhan and Republican Conventions have presented to the people an Anti-Lecompton Union ticket for county offices; that is William H. Albertson, for Sheriff; William S. Davison, for County Clerk; Themas Little, for Supervisor; Benjamin W. Bonney, for Justice of the Superior Court; Rudus F. Andrews, for District Attorney; James S. Schofield, Charics Riddle, Samel Hall and M. E. Van Lier, for Coroners, and Henry A. Morgan, for Assembly, we recognize men whose characters reach the Jeffersonian standard, and whose names will rally the combined heats of the Opposition to a beneficient victory.

Mr J. M. Tuthill then rose and observed that the

resolutions just read and adopted omitted all allusion to any candidate to represent the HIId Congressional District, and therefore offered the following resolution, to be added to them, viz:

Resolved, That Amor J, Williamson, who had been nominated by the Americans, be indersed by the meeting, instead of Mr. & Blakely.

Dr. Kennedy rose and expressed his surprise that

such a resolution should have been presented, and equally astonished that a small minority of the Convention should desire to substitute a different person than the one who had been regularly nominated. He was opposed to the proposed step.

After considerable discussion on the subject, a mo-tion was made to refer the whole matter back to the Convention, which was lost, and the original resolu tion offered by Mr. Forbes, substituting the name of Mr. Williamson for Mr. Blakely, was almost unani-

Speeches denunciatory of the corruption and extravagance of the present Administration and Leconspton Demecracy were delivered by Messrs. E. Jackson, John B. Fry, Col. Seaver, H. A. Morgan and C. C. Nott, which were most enthusiastically responded to. The meeting then adjourned in high spirits.

SECOND WARD WIDE-AWAKE .-- There was a grand rally of Republicans, Americans and Anti-Lecompton Democrats, at the Clifton House, in the Hd Ward, last night. After some spirited addresses from Judge Welsh, E. Pepper, Asa Gardner, Charles Stackmeister, John Shipton and others, it was resolved to form a Union Club of all who were prepared to wage war against the present Administration. About 100 persons carolled their names in the cause. Mr. Matthew C. Fordham was appointed permanent chairman, and resolutions were adopted to support the Union candidates. It was also resolved to procure and suspend a large banner opposite the headquarters of the Club in Beckman street, inscribed with the names of the Union

The harmony of the Opposition in the Hd Ward, indicates that the Union ticket will be elected by an everwhelming majority.

OUR CITY-UNION. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune

Siz: I notice that the Democratic organs are striving by every means in their power, to create the impression that the Union ticket agreed on between the Re publicans and Americans, will not receive the support of the members of either party. They try to mak Republicans believe that they have been swindled by the Americans, and that their part of the ticket are Americans in disguise. They then say to the Americars that no dependence can be placed on the Republicans, and that the Americans will be sold out on Election day. Now, Mr. Editor, I wish to deny all of these libels, and to say that no County nominations that have been made for years have received so hearty a support as will be given to the "Union" nomina-

not be their fault if the whole ticket is not elected. While on the subject of the election, I would like to call the attention of Mayor Tiemann for whoever is the proper officer to attend to it), to a fruitful source ds, and one by which the Democratic party have for many years controled the elections in this city-and that is, the holding back of the election re turns by the Inspectors, to give them time to see how many votes are wanting, and then making up the returns to suit. This business is carried to such a hight in this city that I have heard it remarked by prominent politicians that they would rather have the counting of the votes than have the men who put them is. Now, if I am not mistaken, the Revised Statutes provide that the Inspectors must have their returns sent to the office of the County Clerk within a certain time, under a penalty. The Revised Statutes also provide that the caurass shall be public, and

tions. I know that the American party will bring out their full strength in support of the Union, and it wi

shall not be adjourned or postponed until it shall have been fully completed. Very respectfully.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune

Sin: Mr. George Briggs, in a card addressed to the Electors of the Seventh Congressional District in reference to the proposition made to him by Mr. Dow, says that he "had not before understood that the differences which existed in the ranks of the Opposi "tion had reference to individuals exclusively, "that their reconciliation depended upon the sacrifice of both the candidates." The proposition of Mr. Dow, however, places the whole controversy precisely in that shape, and Mr. Briggs now understands it so, and yet insists upon standing in the way of the interests of the Opposition by keeping himself in the position of a candidate, and thereby sacrificing the District. The counter propositions which he makes to Mr. Dow involve in every case a personal chance, showing conclusively that in his mind he is not willing to withdraw freely all personal considerations, but rather willing that the District should be secrificed than himself

Mr. Briggs has had the honor of representing his District in Congress twice, a period of service erdinarily satisfactory to men of the best abilities, and he should not consider as unfair or unjust a proposition to withdraw in company with his opponent from a position which debars his party from being represented in the next Congress. If Mr. Briggs continue in his present position, the inevitable conclusion will be that he considers his personal interests paramount to the success of the American Party.

The determination of Mr. Deane to run is the Fifth District, and thereby sacrifice that District also, while the Republicans though objecting to him are willing to support another American, and thereby carry the District, places him in a like position of antagonism to the interests of the American party. Mr. Briggs has had the honor of representing his

District, places him in a like position of antagonic to the interests of the American party. It seems me that an American who deems the interests and success of his party paramount to personal consider-ations ought not and would not occupy the position of either Mr. Briggs or Mr. Deane.

A TRUE AMERICAN.

RATIFICATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC NOM-INATIONS.

MEETING IN TAMMANY HALL.

In accordance with the call issued by the Tammany Hall leaders, the Unterrified met last night in the Old Wigwam to ratify the nominations of the Democratic party for State and County officers. Though the usua means to attract were resorted to-cannon, bonfires and music-yet at no time during the evening was the

Wm. D. Kennedy was called to preside. After th selection of a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, a series of resolutions, indorsing the National Administration and the various candidates of the Democratic

party for county officers, was adopted. John Van Buren then took the stand, and addressed the meeting. He thanked the meeting for the recoption they had given him. He said there was never a time when the Democracy should rally with greater vigor and unanimity to sustain Democratic principles than now. He had been absent when the nomina tions were made, and could be said to be disinterested tions were made, and could be said to be disinterested, and all of them he pronounced to be the most admirable, and eminently worthy their support. They had another duty to perform. He proposed to review briefly some of the questions, State and National, involved in this issue. They had assembled as the supporters of Mr Buchanan, and were ready to sustain his Administration. He had endeavored to show that Mr. Buchanan's course was marked by the highest patriotism and most profound wisdom. When he en-Mr. Buchanan's course was marked by the nignest patriotism and most profound wisdom. When he entered upon the duties of his office, there were two different questions pending—the Mormon difficulty and that of the Territories. Soon another arcsethat which related to the right of search on the part of British vessels-of-war. The Mormons were subdued without the shedding of a drop of blood, and the whole question had been settled. The right to search our vessels was an old claim of Great Britain. It was alleged by her that our flag was used to cover the infamous slave tled. The right to search our vessels was an old claim of Great Britain. It was alleged by her that our flag was used to cover the infamous slave traffic. This was not so. Whatever use the American flag was put to in times of peace, was our own and nobedy else's business. Mr. Buchanan said that he should vindicate the American flag from this interference. They had found a party who sided with the negro against the white, denouncing Mr. Buchanan for his course, but he went forward, and in a short time Great Britain acknowledged the right of the Administration's position. Kansas was in a state of insurrection when Mr. Buchanan went into office. She had three Legislatures. Blood was being shed, shricks were heard, and New-York swung from her moorings and decided against the policy of the Democratic party. The speaker said he thought it would have been viser to have admitted Kansas with her Constitution, but Congress thought not, and Mr. English's bill was altepted. But the people had declined to come into the Union under that Constitution, and quiet now reigned in Kansas. The last murder had been committed—and that by a Republican leader, of a Free-State man who came to a Free-State well for a Free-State drink of water. Kansas did not seem to be anxious to come into the Union, and for his part he was not at all anxious for her to come in. He could wait as long as they could. The Republicans had started out to aboish "the twin relies of barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery." They had done nothing. They had kept out Kansas, Oregon and Minnesota, three Free States, and had come out and advocated that the Territories themselves settle the matter. This was good Democratic doctrine. But the canvass had to be conducted, so it was said, on the issue of Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton. He saw each day a banner, "Antiso it was said, on the issue of Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton. He saw each day a banner, "Anti"Lecompton candidate for Sheriff, Wm. H. Albert"sen." Now, what could Mr. Albertson do in relation
to Lecompton, if elected? They said they would never
know, because he would not be elected. Seward was
working his points, hoping by multiplying the Democratic candidates for the Presidency, that the question would be thrown into the Congress in 1850. Seward was laying his plans to get Seward members of the
House. They had chased down a Democrat in the
1Xth Congressional District, and had made him a
candidate at Tarrytown. In Revolutionary times a
great treason had been discovered at Tarrytown, and
if they would catch John B. Haskin and search him,
they would find a pass from Seward in the heel of his they would find a pass from Seward in the heel of his boot. [Laughter.] The speaker then adverted to questions of State policy. He contended that Demo-eratic Administrations of the affairs of the State re-

John A. Dix next addressed the meeting. He culo rized Judge Parker's abilities, and commended the ther candidates of the Democratic party. Leaving these, he turned to the National Administration, and found in its acts a theme for admiration; and, as attempts had been made by members of the Democratic party to embarrass it, and as the present election would have a great influence upon the Presidential contest in 1860, they should bend all their energy for the success of the Democratic party now. Mr. Bu-chanan, during all the difficulties that had met him, the success of the Democratic party now. Mr. Buchanan, during all the difficulties that had met him, had preserved perfect equanimity and firm determination for the right. There would be no more attempts at intimidation at home nor aggression abroad. If Mr. Buchanan were to die to-day, he would be pronounced to have been one of the wisest and greatest of statesmen. He lamented what he termed the want of honesty and manhood of the Republican party, and in this respect he thought they did not compare with the old Federal party. The Republican party was heterogeneous upon all matters except Slavery, and when this was settled there was no cohesive power to hold them together. He invited the American party to join the Democratic party, and by so doing add to their own respectability, or to join the Republicans and to add to theirs. On the Kansas matter, the speaker said that had the people of that Territory acted upon the advice of Mr. Buchanan and come into the Union long ago, a new Constitution would have superseded the Lecompton Constitution. Kansas had been kept out of the Union by its professed friends, and he intimated that a lower motive than political virtue would account for the action. Leaving Kansas, the speaker alluded to the Tariff question. He regarded the spirit of the age as opposed to commercial restriction, and the true policy was to create new markets for our industry. The best Tariff was the annexation of Cuba and Mexico. Leading organs in Europe (where with jealous eyes the annexation of territory to our Union has been watched) were now asking us to take Mexico under our protection, and for one he favored acting upon the advice. In conclusion, the speaker adverted to the recent Administration defeat in Pennsylvania, and said that this should induce them to greater effort to put New-York right.

John Kelly then took the stand. After returning thanks fo

cratic Administrations of the affairs of the State reduced the State taxation; he exhibited statistics of expenditures at different periods in support of his statement. He animadverted in severe terms upon the Republican party. When the candidates of the Democratic party were defeated, the party would again rally to their support, and carry them triumphantly into office. They would then elect Amasa J. Parker. When a Whig or Republican was elected he stayed in office until Weed got tired of him, and then he was put aside. In conclusion, he predicted the success of the

aside. In conclusion, he predicted the success of the Democratic party in this State.

he asserted that the Republicans had loft their high position of opposition to proscription, and were now on the same platform with the Americans. He re-peated the ideas of the previous speakers about Kan-eas and Minnesota, and, after pronouncing high enco-miums upon the different candidates, he concluded his speech by an appeal to the Democratic party to be united and harmonious.

nited and harmonious.

After hearing speeches from lesser lights, the meetng adjourned.

AMERICAN RATIFICATION MEETING .- A large meeting of the Americans of Kings County was held at Musical Hall, in Fulton street, Brooklyn, last evening. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Smith of the Tenth Ward, who nominated for Chairman Mr. Morris Reynolds of the Fourth Ward. The Pesident made a few brief remarks, when a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was read and approved.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. J. L. Smith, J. R. Button and H. L. Peck, was appointed to draft

The Hon. E. T. Wood, being introduced, arged all Americans to support the State licket headed by Lo-

The Committee presented a series of resolutions readopting the principles of the American party, as laid down at the Binghamton Convention; also, in favor of a Registry Law, denouncing the national Administration, and urging all Americans to support the State nominations.

The Hon. Erastus Brocks addressed the meeting a ome length, in which he condemned the Republicans for not uniting with the Americans at Syracuse, and regretied that no Americans were nominated by the Republicans as union candidates for Congress.

Other addresses were made, and the meeting ad-.ourned.

County.*-A meeting of the Republicans of Richmond County was held at the Assembly Rooms, New-Brighton, on Saturday evening, Oct. 23, 1858, to ratify the State Congressional and County nomications.

Wm. Templeton Johnson was called to the Chair, and Wm. W. Corbitt appointed Secretary. The Hon. O. Bowne announced the State and Con-

gressional nominations, which were, on motion, unani-Mr. W. H. Fry of New-York, and Mr. Monroe Han-

derson of Queens County, then addressed the meeting. Mr. Luther C. Carter, candidate for Congress in the district, being loudly called for, then addressed the meeting, and was received with great enthusiasm. The County nominations were announced by Mr.

Bowse, and unanimously ratified. After a few remarks from Mr. George W. Curtis, the meeting adjourned.

The Union meeting at Richmond, reported in Monday morn-ing's paper, was erroneously reported as a union of Republicates and Democrate, instead of Rephalicates and Americans. The name of the candidate for the Assembly, Mr. A. C. Bradley, was, in one place, printed Blackley, and in another Bradley.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. -The American and Republican Second Assembly District Conventions were held at Sniffin's Hotel, White Plains, yesterday, for the purpose of nomi-nating a Union candidate, to represent the District in the next sessions of the Legislature. Each Convention appointed a Conference Committee, and their consultation resulted in the choice of James S. Lee of Mount Pleasant. Both Conventions affirmed the selection made by the Joint Conference Committee, when, by invitation, the Americans joined the Republicans, and united in ratifying the nomination of Mr. Lee. The best feeling prevailed between the Americans and Republicans on the subject, and they feel sanguine of electing the man of their choice.

GERRIT SMITH AND HUMAN RIGHTS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane. Sin: Being daily in the receipt of letters from my colored brethren in different parts of this State, and also from others, inquiring of me the reason why I do not support the Hon, Gerrit Smith for Governor, instead of the Republican nominee, and it being impossible for me to answer all at length, will you oblige me by inserting the following in the columns of your valuable paper?

I, being one of the colored men in this State, wish to say a few words to my brethren and friends in the State in regard to our voting at this election for the Republican nominee (the Hon. E. D. Morgan) for Governor, instead of throwing away our votes for Ger-rit Smith, who cannot be elected. If he could be it would not be wisdom in us. a body of colored men in our present condition, to help elect him, with his present ideas and political views, as expressed in his answers to the interrogatories put to him in New-York City, viz: On calling out the State troops, in opposition to the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, Woman's Rights, No Tariff, and no Naturalization laws. On all of these questions his opinions are at variance with my views of good government. Therefore, being politically opposed to his views, I cannot support him, for by indorsing him I should indorse his views, which I have mostlined.

fore, being politically opposed to his views, I cannot support him, for by indorsing him I should indorse his views, which I have mentioned. If the colored people as a body should de this, it would destroy us as a people, for our enemies would say that colored people were opposed to the Constitution and General Government. Therefore, we could not be citizens of the United States, which was Judge Taney's decision.

They would say that we wanted our colored women to be legislatresses, and all parties would oppose our having the elective franchise on that ground. Therefore colored men must be as wise as serpents, and yet harmless as doves, and be fighting for our country and ourselives. I therefore call upon our colored men not to embrace the pernicious doctrines of Gerrit Smith through the agents of the Democratic party or his colored Land Committee. These he has made his agents to try and deceive us, and induce us to sell our markhood as well as our birthright for a small quantity of land, money or favor. I therefore oppose his election, and I hope every thinking colored man and his friends will do the same.

We are keeping up meetings in our city, and I am speaking day and night, and wherever I go I shall do the same until Morgan is elected.

Your obedient servant, Erosklya, E. D., Oct. 25, 1852.

Frooklyn, E. D., Oct. 25, 1252.

AN EXPLANATION

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Six: I ask to be allowed to correct certain mistakes made in the report of my speech at Tarrytown. I would not complain of being not reported, but I do not like to have the credit of saying what I did not say. I did not use the words "Sham Democracy," "Bastard Democracy," or "hireling," which I find reported as mine. Beside this, by omitting all I said explanatory and in favor of Democracy, and using words of so obnoxious a character, I am made to appear hostile to the Democratic party, whereas the whole drift of what I really said was in sustainment of that party, and deprecatory of the success of their opponents. Yours, sincerely, Mich. Dobesy.

THE STATE-PROSPECTS.

MADISON. CHITTENANGO, Oct. 23, 1858. I write a few words to say that the cause of Repub-licanism looks well in old Madison. Put Mr. Morgan's majority at 3,000 in the County. When I last saw you in New-York, I thought Mr . Smith would get 1,000 votes in the County, but I now believe he will not get over 500. A well-informed gentleman from Smithfield Smith's town) told me yesterday that he would not get over 50 votes in that town.

Goodwin is to speak to us a week from this day. Morgan will run well here. We have a good County

WITHDRAWAL OF THE HON. J. W. SHERMAN. To the Republican Electors of the XXXth Congressional District. You are sware that a rupture occurred in the recent Republican Congressional Convention, held at Warssaw, and that the delegates from Allegany, with numerous citizens of Wyoming and Genesee, who sympathized with and approved of the movement, presented my name as a candidate at the coming election for member of the XXXVIII Congress. You have doubtless examined with candor the reasons assigned for such course, and have formed your own opinions upon the adequacy of the causes leading thereto. I do not, therefore, propose to enter upon a discussion of the propriety of the course taken. It is sufficient for me to know that the gentlemen engaged in the movement sought to act wisely, and the delegates from Allegany, while maintaining what they conceived to be their own and their constituents' rights, endeavored to deal justly by the counties with which Allegany is politically associated. WITHDRAWAL OF THE HON. J. W. SHERMAN.

I have carefully considered the position of parties in the district, and the effect likely to be produced by a devision of the Republican vote. Such division would jeepardize the election of a Republican member and more or less otherwise projudice the interests of the more or less otherwise prejudice the interests of the Republican party, to whose patriotic principles I have ever been deveted. I cannot consent to occupy a position injurious to the great cause of Freedoss and Free Labor, or that can by any possibility diamaish the vote for our excellent State Ticket. I have there-

Free Labor, or that can by any possionity diamaish the vote for our excellent State Ticket. I have therefore determined not to accept the nomination tendered me, and to withdraw my name from the canvass.

The policy and wisdom of this course, I am aware, will be seriously questioned by many patriotic Republicans in the district, but the reasons set forth, I hope, will be as conclusive to their minds as to mine. To the Republicans of Allegany I would especially appeal. Let your devotion to Republican principles be evinced by overlooking the injustice you deem has been done you; have confidence in the Republican masses of our sister counties of Genesee and Wyoming, and, by nobly sustaining the political reputation of old Allerany, show to them you regard grantiples of more importance than men. Thus you will deserve well of Republican friends in Genesee and Wyoming, and show the great Republican family of the Staty that you can yield gracefully when duty demands. I tender my most cordial thanks to those gentlemen of Genesee and Wyoming who so nobly came forward to do justice to Allegany and vindicate me. I shall ever cherish a kindly recollection of their disinterested conduct, but a nobler duty calls, and I trust they will, with me, answer to its requirements. Let us from this day to a nobler duty calls, and I trust they will, with me, answer to its requirements. Let us from this day to the election unceasingly labor to promote harmony and good feeling among brethren, and endeavor to arouse the people to efficient action upon the issues new presented them, that the Empire State may take her stard by the side of the Keystone and her sisters of the West, in the great work of restoring the sway of Republican principles in the government of the Union, and in preparing the country for the more complete and glorious triumph awaiting us in the Presidential contest of 1800.

J. W. Sherman.

MINNESOTA. - Minresota has gone Republican by a decided majority. The St. Paul Times of the 17th says the Republicans will have from six to ten majority in the House of Representatives. The Pioneer (Dem.) concedes the House to the Republicans, but thinks the Democrats will have the Senate.

ANOTHER KANSAS GOVERNOR RESIGN-

GOV. DENVER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

GOV. DENVER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

To the People of Kanan Territory:

Fellow-Citizens: The announcement of my resignation of the office of Governor having induced many of the good people of the Territory to express their regrets that I should do so, and some having gone so far as to express misgivings as to the future, it may be proper for me, when about to sever my official contections with you forever, to address to you a few words at nation.

official connections with you ferever, to address to you a few words at parting.

It is true that, at the time I took charge of this office, great confusion existed in the Territory, and that everything is now quiet; but it is equally true that the continuance of peace and quiet depends, henceforward, more on the people themselves, than on the Executive of the Territory.

In every county the people have a superabundance of civil officers elected by themselves, and an election has just been held all over the Territory, for Representatives to the Legislative Assembly, without the occurrence of any disturbance, and without the intervention of the Federal authorities. The necessity for such interventien is a stigma on the American people, who boast of their voluntary obedience to the laws, and their ability to govern themselves.

who boast of their voluntary obedience to the laws, and their ability to govern themselves.

It is to be presumed that the experiments made are sufficient to satisfy the people that political ebjects cannot be obtained by absenting themselves from the polis on the day of election; that peace and quiet is better than intestine broils and civil war; that an honest and faithful administration of the civil law is better than military rule, and that there is a much greater degree of responsibility attaching to legally-constituted authorities than to self-constituted leaders.

representative of the General Government here, if the people are true to themselves and true to American institutions. astitutions.

To obey the laws, to select good men to fill the

To obey the laws, to the fact of the fact

ritery.

Every citizen ought to make it a part of his busi-Every citizen ought to make it a part of his business to see that offenders against the laws meet with sure and speedy punishment, that officers discharge their duties faithfully, and that each and every one of his neighbors is protected in all his rights, civil, political and religious.

There is no reasonable man who will claim such rights for himself and not be willing to concede the same to his neighbors.

The duties of a Governor of a Territory are ordinarily for and element. Now that this Territory is thoroughly organized, all he has to do is to see that the laws are properly administered, and to this end he

thoroughly organized, all he has to do is to see that the laws are properly administered, and to this end he must commission the officers elected—suspond or re-move such as the laws direct—see that the peace is preserved when the local officers, the sheriffs and con-stables, are unable to do so—assist the Legislative Assembly in enacting laws, and also to do a few other acts of an executive character. All these are plain and simple duties, and such as can be performed by

any man of common sense.

Under our system of government, the chief response

Under our system of government, the enterpolar bility rests on the peeple themselves, and it behooves them to exercise toward each other a spirit of tolerance and fraternal feeling.

Free intercourse and interchange of sentiment will remove many false impressions entertained of each other by persons coming from different sections of our country, and a better state of feeling will common country, and a better state of feeling with hereafter prevail.

During the time I have been with you, I have ear-nestly endeavered to discharge the Latin.

During the time I have been with you, I have earnestly endeavored to discharge the duties devolving on me faithfully, honestly and impartially; and if I have done this in such a manner as to meet with the approbation of the good people of the Territory, I cannot but feel gratified; and it may be proper for me to state that in all I have done I have re-seived the most cordial approval from President Buchauan and his Cabinet.

In conclusion, permit me to warn you against the tricks and machinations of designing demagogues, who prefer turnoil and strife to peace and prosperity, for it is only at such times that they can bring themselves into notice. elves into notice.

In this Territory there has been a mania for making

State Constitutions, and effort after effort has been made to organize a State Government before any of inade to organize a State Government of the necessary preparations have been made to meet its responsibilities. Without a dollar in the treasury, with but little taxable property, without any well-regulated system for collecting revenue, and a considerable Territorial debt, the organization of a State Government, at this time, must prove an onerous burder to the records.

n to the people.

That these efforts will be renewed I have no doubt Inal these efforts will be renewed I have no doubt-dry the their these burdens and responsibilities shall be assumed before you are prepared for them, my fellow-citizens, and before you know well the men whom you will have to intrust with your degree rights whem you will have to intrust with your dearwast rights and interests, will remain for yourselves to determine. Sincerely hoping that the future of Kansas may be as prosperous and happy as the past has been boisterous and troublesome, I remain, my fellow-citizens,

Your Obedient Servant.

J. W. DENVER.

(Signed) Lecompton, K. T., Oct. 9, 1858.

GOV. WISE ON DEMOCRACY. From The Springfield State Register, Oct. 21.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13, 1858.
To the Hon. John Moore, Chairman of the Democratic Sta Committee of Illinois:
DEAR SIR: I cannot express to you the emotions of

Committee of Illinois.

Dear Sir: I cannot express to you the emotions of my bosom, excited by your appeal to me for aid in the warm contest which your noble Democracy is waging with Abolitionism. Every impulse prompts me to rush to your side. Your position is a grand one, and in some respects unexampled. In the face of doubt and distrust attempted to be thrown upon your Democracy and its gallant leader by the pretext of pretenders that you were giving aid and comfort to the arch enemy of our country, peace and safety, and our party integrity. I see you standing alone—isolated by a tyrannical proscription, which would alike foolishly and wickedly, lop off one of the most vigorons limbs of National Democracy—the limb of glorious Illinois! I see you, in spite of this imputation, firmly fronting the toe, and battling to maintain conservative nationality, against embittered and implacable sectionalism—constitutional rights, operating propriating ore, and every wav against all unequal and unjust Federal or Territorial legislation:

The right of the people to govern themselves agains all force or fraud;

The right of the sovereign people to look at the "retures," and hebind the "returns," of all their representative bodies, agents, trustees, or servants;

The responsibility of all governors, representatives, trustees, agents and servants to their principals, the people, who are "the governed," and the source of all political power.

Utter opposition to the detestable doctrine of the ab-

political power;

Utter opposition to the detestable doctrine of the absolution of conventions to proscribe and proclaim fundamental forms of government at their will, without submission to the sovereign people—a doctrine fit only for slaves, and claimed only by legitimists and despots

of the Old World; Powers of any sort not expressly delegated to any

man, or body of men, are expressly "reserved to the

No absolute or dictatorial authority in representative

No absolute or dictatorial authority in representative bodies. The representative principle as claiming submission and obedience to the will of the constituents. The sovereignty of the ergatized people supreme above all mere representative bodies, conventions, or legislatures, to decide, vote upon, and determine what shall be their supreme law:

Justice and equality between States and their citizens, and between voters to elect their agents and representatives, and to maify or reject any proposed system of government;

Submission to the Constitution and laws of the Federal Union, and strict observance of all the rights of the States and their citizens, but resistence to the dictation or bribes of Congress, or any other power, to yield the inalienable right of self-government:
Frotection in the Territories, and everywhere, to all rights of persons and of property, in accordance with

ghts of persons and of property, in accordance with he rights of the States and with the Constitution and

rights of persons and or property, in accordance with the rights of the States and with the Constitution and laws of the Union; Equity and uniformity in the mode of admitting new States into the Union, making the same rules and ratios to apply to all alike: The rejection of all compromises, conditions or terms, which would discriminate between forms of republican Constitutions, admitting one with one num-ber of marketion and requires three times that num-

republican Constitutions, admitting one with one number of population, and requiring three times that number for another form, equally republican.

The great law of settlement of the public domain of the United States, free, equal and just, never to be "temperized" or "localized" by temporary or partial expedients, but to be adjusted by permanent, uniform and universal rules of right and justice.

Mair taining these and the like principles, I deem it to be the aim of the struggle of the devoted Democracy in this signal contest. And so understanding them, I glory in their declaration and defense. I would sacrifice much and go far to uphold your arms in this battle. I would most gladly visit your people, address them and invoke them to stand fast by the standard of their faith and freedom, and never to let go the truths for which they contend, for they are go the truths for which they contend, for they are vital and cardinal, and essential, and can never be yielded without yielding liberty itself. But, Sir, I am like a tied man, bound to my duties

re; and, if my office would allow me to leave it, uld not depart from the bedside of kiness in my mily, which would probably recall me before I couls ach Illinois; and my own state of health admonishes me that I ought not to undertake a campaign as arda ons as that you propose. I know what the labors of the stump are, and am not yet done suffering bodily from my efforts for Democracy in 1835. For these from my efforts for Democracy in 1855. For these reasons, I cannot obey your call, but, permit me to add: Fight on! fight on! fight on!—never yield but in death or victory! And, oh! that I was unbound and could do more than look on, throbbing with overy pulse of your glorious struggle—with its every blow and breath—cheered with its hopes, and chafed by its doubts. You have my prayers, and I am, Yours truly.

HENRY A. WISE.

A FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.

From The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Enquirer of Oct. 20. One of the most appalling calamities that ever occurred in Kent County, transpired on Thessady night.

A dwelling house and its contents, including a man, his wife and children, were totally destroyed by fire, Adveining house and its contents, incuming a man, his wife and children, were totally destroyed by fire, without any living person knowing anything of the matter until the next morning, when the house had disappeared. The facts of the case are as follows:

Hiram Robinson recently exchanged a farm in Georgetown, Ottawa County, for a farm in Gaines, eight miles from this city, on the Kalamazoo plankread. Monday and Tuesday Robinson was engaged in removing his family and goods. The neighbors saw nothing of him after nightfall.

It is supposed that he and his wife retired early, on account of the very fatigning labors of the day. From the evening of Tuesday to the morning of Wednesday, everything remains an impenetrable mystery. Probably the building caught fire from the stove-pipe, and as the tenement was of beards it was soon in a blaze.

Owing to fatigme, Mr. Robinson and his family were probably not awakened until too late to escape. That they attempted to escape is shown from the fact that the bodies of both man and wife were found lying partially beyond the door-sill of the house, and the youngest child, an infant, outside the location of the house.

est child, an infant, outside the location of the house. It is believed that when they ascertained their danger they rushed to the door and forced it open, but that, in so doing, some of the upper heavy burning timbers fell upon and cast the pair to the ground, covering the entire family with a horrible, inextricable bath of fire, and soon destroying life.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

Mr. George W. Calef, who has won distinction in his calling at the East, will lecture on Temperance this evening at the Brooklyn Institute. As there is no charge, we trust the attendance will be liberal. Go and hear what may be said for the good cause!

THE YELLOW FEVER.—The Health Officer has pre-pared a statement recently by which it appears that 23 deaths occurred in Brooklyn of yellow fever during the past season.

THE COURTS. - The November Calendar of the Circuit Court win not be caused on the perit Jury of the City Court was discharged yesterday.

BURGLARY.-The house of George Gunther, corner

of Wyckoff and Lorimer streets, was entered on Sunday might, and a gold patent lever watch, open face, No. 6,454, and a gold chain, with an eagle's beak for a hook, a silver snut box, and a pocket-book, containing \$5, taken therefrom. The whole of the property taken was valued at \$160. The thieves occaped with their booty.

CAPTURE OF A HALL THIEF.—Yesterday afternoon, a thief, named Barney Martin, entered the house of Mrs. Wheeler, in Madison street, near Frankin, Greenpoint, for the purpose of stealing. His presence was discovered by some of the inmates of the house, and he made his escape by the rear door, taking refuge in the outhouse. Officer Morris was notified; but, before he could strive, the thief had escaped over the fence. The officer gave chase, and captured him in Graham avenue, after a smart chase. A cost, worth \$29, and a daguer-rectype, was found in his possession. The cost belonged to Mr. Wheeler. He was locked up for examination this morning.

HIGH TIME .- The tide yesterday morning rose to such a hight as to submerge a portion of the plank road leading to Calvary Cemetery, on the meadows, and a wagon loaded with furniture was floated into the creek. The horse was recovered, but the wagon was tipped over with its contents.

ISQUEST.—Coroner Snell held an inquest yesterday

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

A NEW CEMETERY.—The Common Council of Hoboken, at a meeting on Saturday evening, concluded the arrangements for the exchange of the city burying ground, located near the entrance to the Elysian Fields, for seventeen acres of land at New-Durham, four miles back of the city, which is to be converted into a free rural cemetery. The city also receive \$4,000 by the exchange which is to be appropriated for beautifying the grounds. A NEW CEMETERY .- The Common Council of Ho

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING .-- The De mocracy of Hoboken met last evening at the City Hotel to ratify the nominations for the ensuing elec-tions. E. A. Kimball presided and Charles Clinton acted as Secretary. Resolutions were adopted ratifying the Congressional Assembly and County nominations, and indorsing the course pursued by the Administration. The meeting was addressed by Judge McCarty of New-York, E. R. V. Wright, the Hon. Mr. Voorhies, and W. T. Deming of New-York. The attendance was quite large.

Higher than has been known for many years, and set back in the sewers so as to flood basements several blocks from the Ferry. The tow-path of the Moris Canal was two feet under water the whole distance of

A DETECTIVE IN THOUSEE.-Ex-Chief-of-Police Farley of Jersey City, who was recently appointed as special detective, was indicted last week by the Grand Jury of Hindson County, on a charge of steeling a watch from a man named Haywood, with whom he had been in company during the eventue. Farley claims that the robbery was committed by two other persons, while he was watching the movements from the other side of the street. The trial will probably take place during the present term.

An Opinion of Congress .- Mr. Garley, Republican, elected to Congress in Cincinnati, was formerly a Universalist minister. One of his opponents was trying to persuade an old Methodist not to vote for Do you think you are furthering the cause of religion," said he, " by voting for a Universalist-one who does not believe in a hell ?" "Yee," was the old Methodist's reply; " if by the time Mr. Gurley has been in Congress a year he does not believe there is a hell, then I don't understand the present Administration. I shall vote for him.

SUDDEN DEATH .- A man by the name of Alfred Hawkins died last evening while being conveyed to the Seventeenth Ward Station-House, in a state of in-toxication. He was said to be a butcher by trade.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S LECTURE.

Stephen H. Branch-the man who made the visit to Europe to discover the true parentage of Chief Matsell, the man who publishes The Alligator, the man who so lately was an inmate of the pleasant arylum on Blackwell's Island-gave a serio-comic entertainment last night, at Hope Chapel. The house was crowded in every part. The young members of the Keek Family did the music, but music for once lost its charm, in the great anxiety to see the renowned Stephen. The cries for "Branch" were frequent and loud; the audience absolutely refused to listen to any body but Stephen. Cries of "Alligator," "Council man," "Mayor," &c., drowned the "operatio selec-At last, the curtain rose, and disclosed a row of cells, a la Blackwell's Island. Stephen H. made his appearance amid thundering applause. He remarked that this scene inspired him; the wealth and beauty of New-York were here. He said that more tears had been shed on Blackwell's Island than on Elbs or St. Helena; and bid his hearers prepare for the mourtifold delineation before them.

Scene 1 .- Branch being questioned by a man with a arge whip, said he was born in 1813; his bustness was hat of an editor. An inventory of the personal man was taken: "Eyes, black; hair, black; Alligator on his breast."

Scene 2.-Shaving operation with a black barber and a dull razor; convicts clothes put upon Stephen and he consigned to cell 169.

Scene 3.-Bell of the most doleful tone rings, and from out the cells step a number of convicts in striped ackets, with their buckets, and march around the table, when they wash and then sit down to breakfact

of bard bread and pea coffee. Scene 4 .- Again the dismal bell; and with breakfast half eaten, the convicts are marched to work, the man with a whip touching up the tardy ones. They are set at work chipping stone; which Stephen's editorial labors have not fitted him for, as he works very awkwardiv.

Scene 5 .- Again that bell; and there is a rush for dinner, which is half eaten when they are marched to

the stone yard. Work till night, varied by horse-whipping one of the lazy ones, and at the bell toss they are marched to their cells, taking a piece of bread on their way.

The curtain fell and rose again; Stephen made his

appearance, he said that they had just had an exhibition of the pleasant life he had led on the famous "Island." He thanked the sudience for their attention, hinted that the entertainment might be repeated, and disappeared behind the curtain. The roar of voices soon brought him back, but he declined making t speech; and the crowd dispersed.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

The Board met last evening, Mr. KALBFLEISCH in

The Board met last evening, Mr. Kalbyleisch is the chair.

Mr. Van Brunt offered a preamble and resolutions calling attention to the fact that the City Railroad Company was directed to construct a railroad on Flatbush avenue to the city line, by a resolution passed March 15, 1883, which they have not complied with, and asking that the subject be referred to the Comsel of the Board with directions to report at the next meeting what steps have been taken in the matter if any, and what action he would recommend the Common Council to take to compel a compliance with the wishes of the Board. The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Douglass offered a series of resolutions recommending the introduction of heaters in the City Hall as a protection against fire, which were lost.

On metion of Ald. Franks, the sum of \$500 was appropriated for expenses of the Board of Health.

The following places were designated for holding the polls at the ensuing election:

First Ward—lat District, S. E. corner of Foliton and Calmbia streets. 20th District, No. 3 Atlantic street.

Second Ward—lat District, No. 3 Atlantic street.

Thing Ward—lat District, S. E. corner of Main and Front streets. 20th District, Hook & Ladder House, No. L. 2d District, Corla feed store, Atlantic, near Clinton street.

Fourth Ward—lat District, Engine House No. 7, corner of Front and Bridge streets. 2d District, Weshington Hall, Adams street, 3d District, House House No. 7, corner of Tillary and Bridge streets.

Skyra Ward—lat District, Engine House No. 7, corner of Front and Bridge streets, 2d District, Weber's House, corner of Front and Bridge streets.

Skyra Ward—lat District, Engine House No. 10 Kentawennaghetween Park and Myrite avenue. 2d District, James Flood's, Van Buren street, and Clary corner of House No. 10 Kentawennaghetween Park and Myrite avenue. 2d District, James Flood's, Van Buren street, and District, Ludwig Miller's, Myrtle avenue, near Mastrad avenue. 2d District, Done of Road. 3d District, James Flood's, Van Buren street, and District, Corne

TENTH WARD-1st District, No. 11 Fulton avenue. 24 District, No. 316 Atlantic atreet. 3d District, Third District Sta trict, No. 316 Athantic street. 3d District, Initio District sign-House. ** ARD--1st District, No. 456 Myrtle avenue. 3d District, N. W. corner of Folton avenue and Oxford street. Twelfers Wakes—1st District, No. 4 M Brunt street, between Fremont and William streets; 2d District, Flaherty's Shoestore, certier of Hicks street and Hamilton avenue. Thirktekyth Ward—1st District, No. 44 South Seventh street; 2d District, Odeon. Fourtexexth Wards—1st District, No. 77 North Sixth street; 2d District, No. 10 Engine house; 3d District, No. 73 Grand street.

aircet.
Figtrenth Ward-1st District, No. 296 Grand street, near
Texth street: 2d District, south west corner of Graham areaus
and Powers street.
Sixterath Ward-1st District, David Kluch's, No. 291 South Fourth street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 2d Dis-rice, No. 1013 Messerois street, near Ewen, 3d District, Joseph Kuhn's, Graham avenue, corner of Marshall street. Bevenyranam Wass—let District, Fordinand M. Kropps, Franklin street, near India street. 2d District, Patrick Dailey, Colyer street, near Enkfort street. ELGHI KENTH WARD—Wm. M. Conselyes, Bushwick Cross

Roots.
Risketen Na Wand—Engine House No. 13, Clymer street, between Bedford and Lee avenue.
A number of Inspectors were appointed to fill vacan-

GRAND RECEPTION OF PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN. A meeting was held last evening at the house of Americus Engine Company No. 6 (Big Six), at No. 269 Henry street, for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of Hibernia Engine Company Co. 1 of Philadelphia, who will visit this city on Saturday, Nov. 6, and remain here until the Wednesday following. There were present at the meeting fortysix delegates from other companies who design to take part in the proposed reception, and it is intended that t shall be one of the grandest affairs that has taken place in this city for many years. There will be a grand torchlight parade, a dinner at Mozart Hall, and a visit to the institutions on Blackwell's Island. The Hibernia Company will visit Boston, and return via New-York, and proceed to Newark, N. J., where a grand ball will be given in their honor by the Fire Department of that city.

The Hibernia Company was organized in 1805, and comprises among its members some of the first citizens of the City of Brotherly Love. The foreman is Col.

Page, ex-Postmaster. The Philadelphians will bring on with them a splen did first-class steam engine, just built for them by Neafe, Reanny & Co., of a style similar to the engine of Hope Hose Company who visited this city last week. The engine is 10 feet high, 11 feet long, 8-inch cylinder, 32-inch stroke; air barrel 4 feet bigh; chimney 10 feet high, which, when not in use, swings down by means of a hinge. The apparatus weighs when read for use 7,000 pounds, an 1 cost \$4,500.

Dickens Readings.—A very respectable audience, among whom were some of our most distinguished clergymen, assembled at Clinton Hall last night to listen to the reading of Dickens's "Christmas Carol," by Mr. De Cordoya. This is the first of a series of readings of Dickens's Christmas books, which have never before been publicly read in this country. Mr. De Cordova reads with a clear voice, well m to give the different expressions of feeling which the story demands, and was listened to with great atten-tion by his audience, who manifested their pleasure by the most hearty applause. "The Chimes" will be read on Wednesday night.

MILLED BY ERING REN OVER.—A boy 6 years old, named Robert Drisdale, was killed last evening by being run over by a peddler's wagon driven by Frederick Henten. The latter was arrested and taken to the Seventeenth Ward Station-House to await the action of the Coroner.

Row Anone FIREMEN.-It was reported Unt evening that two fire companies, while engaged in target-shooting at Harlem, yesterday afternoon, get into a row, but the result of the fraces was not learned.